

ZOOGER





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Cover: A mother Bactrian camel and her baby testify to the success of the breeding program at the National Zoo's Conservation and Research Center at Front Royal, Virginia.

Photo: Liz Glassco



Preserving Priceless Treasures

Jeffrey P. Cohn

Startled motorists are nothing new on the quiet country roads around the Zoo's Conservation and Research Center at Front Royal, Virginia. Among the unexpected sights are nineteen Bactrian camels that are part of a herd owned by the National Zoo and the Minnesota Zoological Garden.

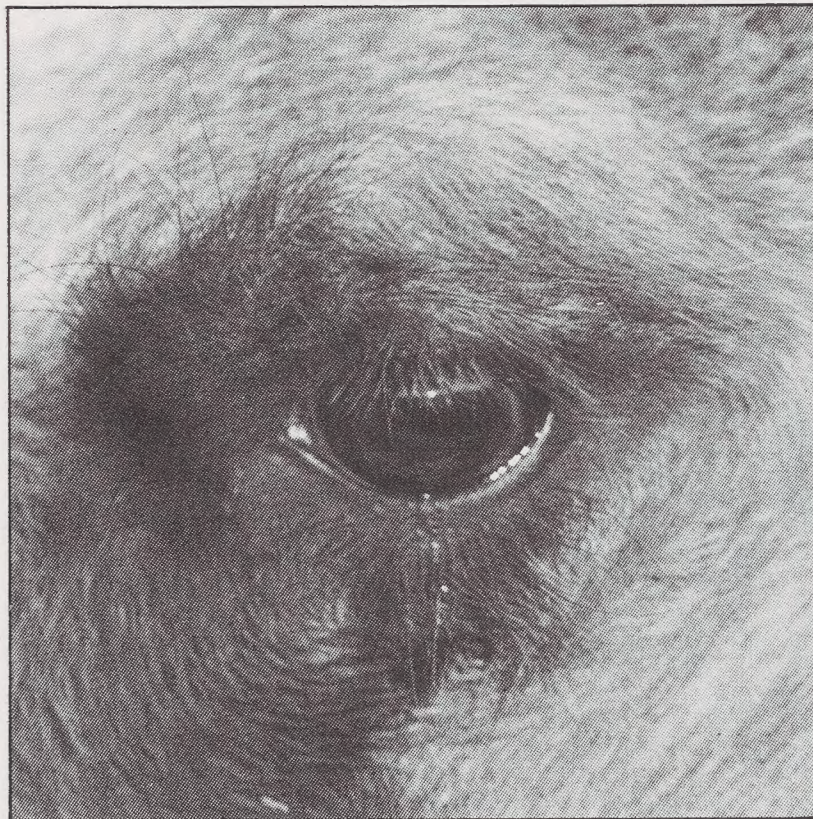
The two zoos are developing an unusual agreement to breed both these two-humped camels (at Front Royal) and Mongolian wild horses (in Minnesota).

Bactrian camels were once widespread over much of the central Asian steppes. In the wild they are now limited to the semi-arid Gobi Desert area of Mongolia, northwest China, and southern Soviet Turkestan. A decade ago there were only 300 of these camels in the wild; by 1976 their number had increased to about 500. However, some of these may have escaped from domestic herds.



Liz Glassco

Bactrian camels were once widespread on the steppes of Central Asia. These two now make their home in the Shenandoah Valley.



Liz Glassco

The camels have long eyelashes and nostrils that close to protect them from windblown sand and dust.

Normally shy and retiring, wild Bactrians live in small groups of five or six individuals, including one dominant male. Occasionally several groups come together to form herds of 30 to 40. That hardly compares with herds several times larger that were commonly reported prior to this century.

Bactrian camels are now protected by law in both China and Mongolia, although some poaching may still occur in the poorly policed frontier regions. Wild Bactrians must compete for sparse water and vegetation with domesticated camels, horses, and sheep. A preserve to protect the camels has been proposed but not yet established.

Domesticated Bactrians have served the nomadic peoples of central Asia for centuries. These extremely strong animals are used as beasts of burden to carry goods and people as well as to plow fields. They are prized for their thick, luxurious hair, which is used to make clothing and to stuff mattresses. Their milk is often drunk instead of goats', and their meat is considered a delicacy by some. Even their dung is dried and burned as fuel.

Camels are ideally suited for the harsh, dry climate of the Gobi Desert where temperatures plummet to 40-below in winter and soar to over 100 in summer. The animal's thick coat insulates in winter but is shed so rapidly in the spring that hair

comes off in large chunks, giving the camels a very ragged appearance.

The two humps, which distinguish Bactrians from the single-humped Dromedary camels, store fat. When metabolized, the fat produces water which enables the camels to get by with less to drink than other animals. Since fat is concentrated in the humps, which vary in size from one season to another, there is no general layer of fat throughout the body to retain heat during the summer. Long eyelashes and nostrils that close protect the camels from wind-blown sand and dust, while broad, soft hoof pads let them cross sand and snow with ease.

Although they are suited for harsher winters than those at Front Royal, the Zoo's camels tend to play it safe, according to curator-in-charge Chris Wemmer. They have 25 acres of pasture in which to forage, but they stay near their barn in winter for its ready supply of alfalfa pellets, hay, and water. Wild Bactrians will eat almost any vegetation that grows in their forbidding environment.

Bactrian camels have not been on exhibit at the National Zoo since 1970, according to Zoo registrar Judith Block, because space was at a premium and they also require special facilities. Their barns must be made of or covered with metal to halt "cribbing"—their habit of eating wood. "We had to replace all the

wooden support beams in their barn with metal struts," Wemmer said. "The camels ate right through the wooden ones. They're worse than horses."

The camels at Front Royal have already produced ten young—five in 1980 alone. Two camels were born at the Minnesota Zoo in 1980, too.

Like the Bactrian camel, the Mongolian wild horse is an endangered species. Wild horses once ranged across the northern grasslands of Europe and Asia. As man fenced in pastures and domesticated the animals, wild horses declined until only a remnant herd remained along the fringes of Asia's Gobi Desert.

The Mongolian wild horse—also known as Przewalski's horse for the Polish count who first reported its existence to westerners over a century ago—has not been seen in the wild since 1968. Unverified sightings and hoof prints have been reported, but they could have come from domesticated horses that escaped into the wild, like the so-called "wild mustangs" in the western United States. Four expeditions have failed to find any true wild horses in Mongolia, and the last truly wild horse is probably extinct in its native habitat.

Mongolian wild horses are generally smaller and have shorter legs and larger heads than their domestic cousins; they also have



Liz Glasco

The Bactrian camels' humps, which vary in size from one season to another, store fat which, when metabolized, produces water that enables them to get by with less to drink than other animals.



What is more rare than a Rembrandt? The Mongolian wild horse. Now extinct in the wild, these two are part of a breeding herd owned jointly by the National Zoo and the Minnesota Zoological Garden.

short, erect dark manes. Like Bactrian camels, they grow a long, thick coat with prominent cheek tufts in winter. Their coat ranges in color from yellow- to red-brown with a pale belly.

Breeding Mongolian wild horses is a tricky business. All those in captivity today—about 400—are descended from a herd of thirteen brought to Europe early in this century. In the past, zoos and private owners often took shortcuts to captive breeding. Some kept just one stallion and mated him with his own daughters. The resulting inbred foals are more susceptible to genetic defects and have lower fertility and higher mortality rates.

To help ensure successful mating, all the Przewalski horses owned by the two zoos are housed at the Minnesota Zoo near Minneapolis. There they share a recreated Asian steppe with twelve of the jointly owned Bactrian camels and a flock of freeloading Canadian geese.

The horses have been split into two subherds of one male and four or five females.

Only one group is displayed at a time. If all the horses were allowed to roam their enclosure together, males would fight for control of the herd. In the wild, stallions gather females into harems and keep all other reproductive age males away.

The National Zoo has no imme-

diate plans to bring any of the horses to Front Royal, according to Wemmer. "But," he says, "we would like to establish a breeding herd here sometime in the future." That probably will not happen for a while, however, since new facilities would have to be built and enough unrelated horses brought together from the Minnesota Zoo and other zoos to mate without inbreeding.

Hopefully, zoo-born Mongolian wild horses may again roam the Gobi Desert. Until that time, a newly created foundation is planning a 100-square-mile preserve in the Netherlands, and other preserves may be created in Ireland and New Mexico. Herds on these preserves will be subdivided—as at Minnesota—to prevent males from fighting.

Until then, zoos are truly the last chance for survival of Mongolian wild horses and many other species. Through breeding programs such as these, the National Zoo helps save endangered species from extinction.

"We created this special program for the camels and horses for their sake," says Dr. Theodore H. Reed, director of the National Zoo. "We are holding these animals in trust for future generations. Once they're gone, they're gone forever. These animals are priceless treasures well worth preserving."

Minnesota Zoological Garden



Mongolian wild horses are generally smaller and have shorter legs and larger heads than domestic horses. They also have short, erect dark manes.

Indians Named Zoo Animals

Virginia C. Holmgren

Anyone who visits the Zoo with children usually hears two questions: "What is the animal's name?" "Why do you call it that?"

Fortunately, the names of the animals are posted in both English (the common name) and Latin (the scientific name). But no such labels were at hand when Columbus and other early explorers of the Americas found themselves wondering what to call strange birds and beasts. Most Europeans had not realized that animals here would differ from those seen at home or described by travelers to Africa and Asia.

Of course, some animals are found in both the Old and New Worlds. Others are so similar that early explorers simply described them as *black bear*, *white-tailed deer*, *grey squirrel*, *American badger*, or *Canada goose*. But others could be named only by guessing, and if that was too difficult, Columbus and his followers just asked the nearest Indian.

There were many different Indian



Cathy Kanak

Sea lions don't look like lions, so it's hard to know why early settlers gave them their name. These fin-footed mammals spend most of their time in the water but come ashore to breed.

languages, however, and dozens of different names for the same animals went into the explorers' journals. The first Indian name in print in a reliable book was usually accepted as the one and only correct name. Many of these names are still being used today by people who do not realize they are repeating words from America's oldest languages.

You are speaking Taino, the language of the tribe first encountered by Columbus (and long since vanished), if you mention the *iguana* lizard or the *hutia* and the *manatee* and *tiburón* sharks. And you are borrowing from the Carib Indians for the *peccary*, *cayman*, and *macaw*—a name Columbus heard as *guacamayo*.

Tupi, the most-used Brazilian language contributed *cougar*, *jaguar*, *jaguarondi*, *margay*, *toucan*, and several other names often seen on zoo labels. The "ar" syllable in Tupi means "leaper" and lets us know these ancient Indians classified in a single group all animals that pounce on their prey. They believed that almost every creature is fair game for some other hungry hunter. The *jaguar* was their "leaper that kills with a single leap." The *cougar* was "leaper that deceives with deer-like color."

The Tupi name *coati* refers to "one with beltlike nose," chosen because the long snout is flexible as a belt. *Coatimundi* means "solitary *coati*" and refers only to the males. Female *coatis* and their young travel



Ray Faass

The brilliantly colored macaws are among the 300 members of the parrot family. Their name, which Columbus may have heard as "guacamayo," comes from the Carib Indians.



Prairie dogs are not dogs at all. They are actually rodents and are closely related to squirrels and marmots. In the wild they live in communities that may number several thousand.

and feed together in a social group, but the males are loners.

Many Aztec animal names were recorded, but those most often heard now are *coyote*, *ocelot*, and *cacomistle*. The latter means "little lion," since *mistle* (or *mitzli*) is the Aztec name for the *mountain lion*. The *mountain lion* is the same animal the Tupis called *cougar* and the Incas in Peru called *puma*. Somehow the Aztec name never made its way into the English language, but both *cougar* and *puma* are used as often as *mountain lion*, and the same animal is also called *panther*, *catamount*, and several other names.

Besides *puma*, the Quechua language of Peru gave us *alpaca*, *guanaco*, *llama*, *vicuna*, and *condor*. *Chinchilla* is half Quechua—the Indian name—plus *illa*, the Spanish ending denoting small size.

Alligator started out as a Spanish word. Columbus wrote it down as *el largato*—the lizard—but English translators mistook it for an Indian name. They ran it together as one word, changing a letter or two, and thus coined a new word.

The first animal names that came directly into English from the Indians themselves—rather than from Spanish translations—were from the Algonquin language of Powhatan and his daughter Pocahantas. Most were first published by Captain John Smith of Jamestown who wrote several books about life in Virginia.

So you are speaking Algonquin when you name *chipmunks* ("they go head first"), *skunks* ("they urinate"), *caribou* ("the paws"), *moose* ("they strip off their food"), and *wapiti* ("paler ones" — that is, paler than moose).

Another Algonquin name, *musquash* ("they are reddish"), was soon turned into *muskrat* by English-speaking settlers. *Wuchak* likewise soon became *woodchuck*.

Raccoon is Algonquin, too. Captain Smith spelled it a different way almost every time he wrote it, and British zoos still spell it *racoona*. It means "one who rubs—or scrubs and scratches—with its hands." *Raccoons* do this rubbing as often in mid-air as under water; the action is to soften the food, not clean it. It also guarantees that any food caught live will be dead before it is eaten.

Pocahantas and her tribe also gave us the name *opossum*, meaning "white-faced." This is certainly better than the Latin label *simia-vulpes* ("half monkey-half fox") bestowed by an astonished scholar at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella.

English scholars and settlers did not do much better when they coined names of their own rather than borrowing from the Indians. Their *prairie dogs* are not dogs, and *sea lions*, *sea cows*, and *sea elephants* are not related to their namesakes, either.

One of the strangest names is that of the *Guinea pig*. It does not even



Jessie Cohen, NZP Office of Graphics and Exhibits

Algonquin Indians called them "skunks"—or "those who urinate." These distinctively striped animals have highly developed glands on each side of the tail that secrete a powerful odor. Before defending itself in this way, the skunk strikes a warning posture with its tail erect.

faintly resemble a pig, and it is not native to Guinea or any other African land. It was probably a slip of the tongue by someone who meant to say *Guiana*, the home of its wild ancestor the cavy. "Pig" was probably a frontier joke, hinting that this meat was the closest travelers could get to real English roast pig. Perhaps someday this mistake will be replaced by Quechua *cuy* or Tupi *preya* or Carib *curi*—or some other ancient name still in circulation.

We probably pronounce very few of these names as the Indians themselves did. Most foreign words tend to get twisted by persons who do not speak the language. But twisted or not, each is still an enduring reminder of the first Americans.

Columbus wrote down the alligator's name as "el largato," Spanish for "lizard." English translators mistook it for an Indian name, changed a letter or two, and thus coined a new word.



How Do You Get to Work at the Zoo?

Ed Gold

"How do you get to work at the Zoo?" The question is frequently asked by visitors, and there are probably as many different answers as there are people working at the National Zoo. This interview is the first in a *ZooGoer* series in which staff members answer that question and provide insights and perspectives on zoo careers.

Mammalogist Miles Roberts has been with the National Zoo for ten years. He was interviewed for *ZooGoer* by Ed Gold.

How did you happen to enter the field, Miles?

I registered at the University of Maryland when I was 19 years old. One of the first questions I was asked was, "What is your major?" I didn't have the foggiest notion what a major was, but I was being told I couldn't proceed with registration without a major. There was a large board listing all the possible majors, and the last department listed was zoology. I was really interested



Stan Barouh

in studying economics, but I was very nervous and just said zoology. I thought I would have time to go into economics later.

Did you ever get back to economics?

No. At first my grades in zoology were not great, but I stuck with it. The following summer I came over to the Zoo since I was now a zoology major. The people I talked to were very excited about having someone interested in zoology

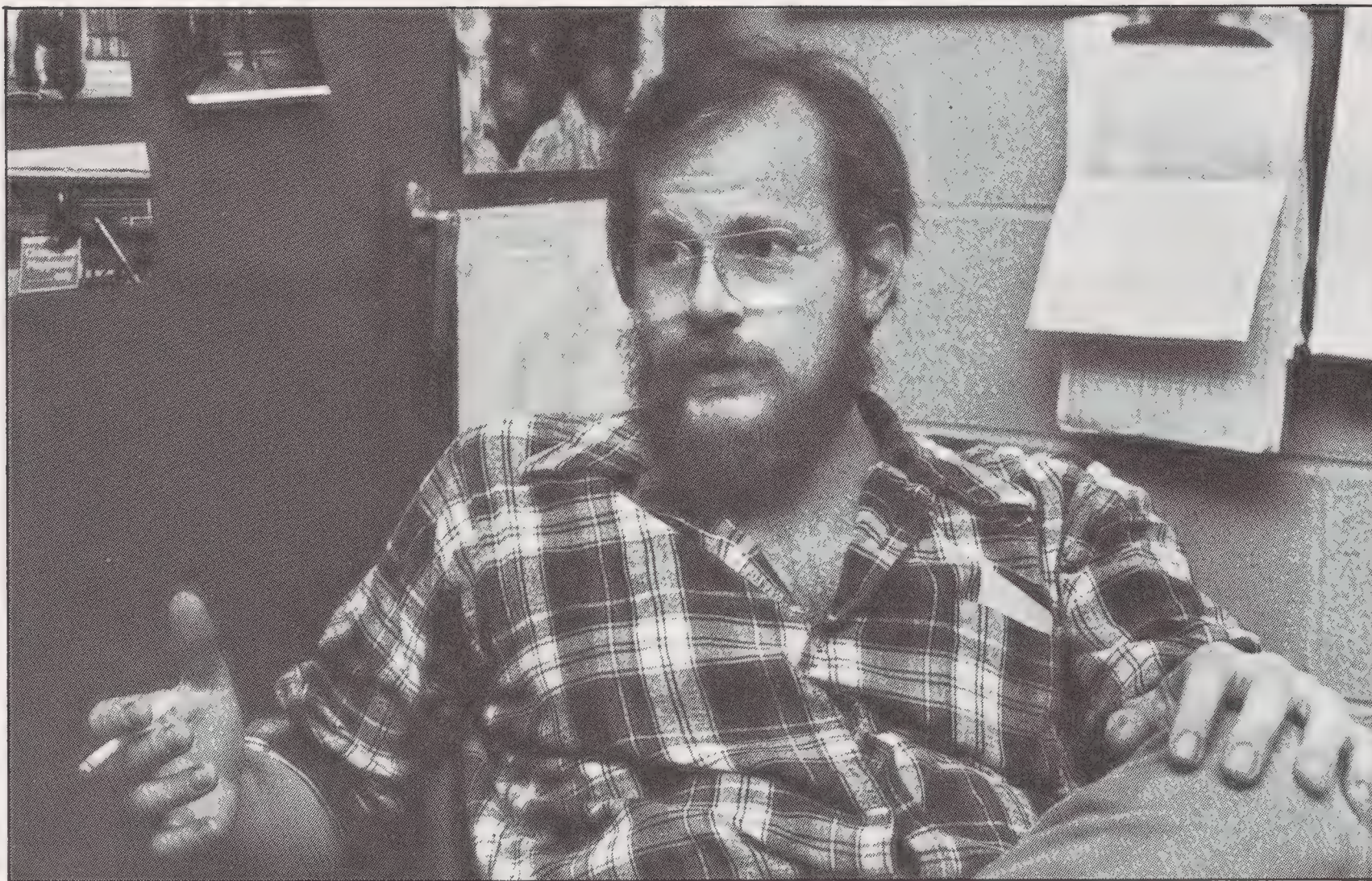
working at the Zoo. My involvement with the Zoo grew, and when I finished my degree I came back here and got the job I now hold. Getting here was really the result of a series of "accidents" or "mistakes." I think most people feel that way about it. I've always been interested in animals, and I've lived in a lot of exotic places where I had many opportunities to see animals.

Where have you lived?

My father was in the Foreign Service; we lived in Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

How did you happen to focus on mammals? Have they always been your favorites?

When I first started working at the Zoo I didn't really have a preference, but I became friends with some people who were very interested in mammalian behavior. They were always talking about zoology, and I just naturally fit in with them.



National Zoo mammalogist Miles Roberts discusses zoo careers in his office at the Lion-Tiger Exhibit.

As a mammalogist, what do you hope to accomplish at the Zoo?

I'm really interested in working with the Zoo's collection, in developing some semblance of a science of captive exotic animal management husbandry. There has to be a way to combine some of the academic aspects of zoology with some of the more practical animal science fields. I'd like to meld them into something that is very appropriate for this job.

This seems to be a key time for you with the Zoo changing many of its attitudes about keeping animals.

That is definitely true for the animals being kept here. There has been a concerted effort to up-

grade both facilities and staff. It has taken ten years to get to where we are now. Until all the facilities are completed we won't know exactly what we have to work with.

So you're not really looking to climb a career ladder at this point, are you?

I have no interest in going any higher on the ladder. I like working with animals and doing basically what I do now.

If I were graduating from high school, what route should I take if I wanted to work in a zoo?

When I started out ten years ago, no one in college wanted to work in a zoo; most people regarded it

as one step up from working in a circus. Many zoos didn't care for animals very well and were rather depressing places to work.

And now?

Zoos are looking much more attractive now. People who enter the field as curators and keepers have a genuine interest in animals. Most have worked with animals in their homes, have kept exotic animals as pets, or have volunteered in zoos. Of course, they're also very talented in academic fields.

What degrees do you need?

People being hired now have at least a bachelor's degree. By the time someone currently in high school is looking for a job, a master's degree will probably be necessary. The field is very competitive, and zoos can afford to be very selective. Still, there is no substitute for experience. The only way you can gain experience is by working with animals, be it in a little menagerie, a roadside zoo, a laboratory, or an animal shelter. It helps, too, if you like to work with animals and don't mind involving yourself with some of the less exotic things that happen around animals.

It's difficult to say what degree is best. Most people working in zoos have a degree in biology with an emphasis on zoology. Animal science is also useful—a field in which people are working with

domesticated animals and physiology and management of herds. Another possibility is wildlife management. Field research is valuable here since it helps in understanding the animals and provides insight into how their environment might be adjusted to meet their needs more effectively. If I had it to do over again, I would probably go the animal science route. I would probably try something like a bachelor's degree in animal science and a master's in zoology. I would certainly want a well-rounded, multi-discipline education.

What advice could you give to a young person who is thinking about a zoo career?

There is a place for people who really care. We are looking for people who do care and who have a great deal of initiative—people who want to come in and do something for the animals. There are real problems, too, and it's crucial to get really good people. You have to push yourself and train yourself.

Is the Zoo looking for people?

The Zoo is always looking for people.

Jessie Cohen, NZP Office of Graphics and Exhibits



In the fall of 1979, Miles Roberts studied red pandas in Nepal under a FONZ Conservation and Field Research Grant. He has also done extensive studies on captive animals at the National Zoo.

ZOO NEWS

New Arrivals

Early on the morning of December 20, a 35-pound, 36-inch-long female grey seal pup was born in Beaver Valley. Grendel is the first marine mammal successfully born at the Zoo in many years. To date, only ten grey seal pups have been born and survived in the United States.

Dr. Daryl Boness, assistant curator of mammals, said that while it is not usually difficult to get the animals to breed, problems can develop in the female's ability to nurture the young in captivity. He credits the Zoo's success at least in part to the nature-like setting of Beaver Valley where the seals live.

For weeks preceding the birth, keepers and FONZ volunteers kept a birth watch of pregnant Selkie. But the wide-eyed pup was born in the pre-dawn hours before anyone arrived in the valley.

Before giving birth, Selkie investigated her enclosure and found a suitable niche for the event. She has been a good mother to the healthy pup which, during her first weeks of life, was growing at the amazing rate of some five pounds a day. Grendel was nourished entirely on her mother's milk, which contains



Jessie Cohen, NZP Office of Graphics and Exhibits

Grendel, the Zoo's "Christmas seal," born on December 20, is the first marine mammal born at the National Zoo in years.

the highest percentage of fat of any mammalian milk. She should reach an adult weight of 400 to 450 pounds.

Presently, Grendel is in one of the rear pools off exhibit. When she becomes better acquainted with the other members of the grey seal family at the Zoo, she will join them in the public exhibit pool.

Happy, a male Nile hippopotamus, was born at the Elephant House on January 4. He is the eighteenth offspring of Arusha. He has already made his Washington television debut and has been seen by thousands of Zoo visitors. Both mother and calf are doing fine and can be seen at the Elephant House.

Animal Study Packs

Two new study packets containing games, pictures and books to be used alone or in combination with a visit to the National Zoo are now available for parents and teachers to share with children three to eight years old.

Along the Zoo Trail: Elephants, Pandas, and Other Zoo Animals covers some of the animals found along the Zoo's zebra and elephant trails. Included are photographs of Zoo animals with a "Peek-a-Zoo" identification game, *A Winter Day at the Elephant House* book, and a poster map "Along the Animal Trail" with matching animal game cards and instructions.

Along the Zoo Trail: Birds includes both Zoo birds and some species

found in the Washington area. The materials are similar in format to those of the zebra and elephant trails. Also included is a book on bird watching.

Each packet is available for \$6 and may be ordered from the National Zoo Office of Education. Enclose a check payable to the Friends of the National Zoo.

Brandy Clymire, NZP Office of Graphics and Exhibits



Happy, a male Nile hippopotamus born recently, is a popular new resident at the Elephant House. Like many Nile hippos, he was born underwater and could swim before he could walk.

FONZNEWS

FONZ Allocates Largest-Ever Funds for 1981 Zoo Programs

Nearly half a million dollars has been budgeted by FONZ in 1981 to support vital Zoo programs in education, research, and conservation. This support effort is the largest in the 23-year history of FONZ.

Thanks to record-setting successes in 1980 and the promise of an equally successful 1981, the FONZ Board of Directors has allocated more than \$418,000 to support and expand diverse conservation projects.

Direct grants to National Zoo scientists will launch field expeditions ranging from a small mammal radio-tracking project at the Zoo's Conservation and Research Center at Front Royal, Virginia, to field studies of cheetahs and giraffes in Africa and collecting expeditions in South America to bring back dwarf caimans for a new crocodile exhibit.

FONZ moneys will also sponsor a year-round program of fellowships to enable advanced students to work with Zoo professionals on critical conservation and research projects. FONZ will also support symposia, visiting lecturers, and a keeper exchange program in 1981.

Dozens of FONZ-run education projects will also benefit from 1981 funds. These efforts range from the training, equipping, and scheduling of more than 400 volunteers in various programs to a summer-long Zoo "camp" for inner-city children.

To persuade more people to become Friends of the National Zoo and so support these life-saving conservation programs, FONZ, for the first time, will award major prizes to those responding to invitations to become members. Current FONZ supporters will also be invited to participate in these drawings.

The grand prize is a deluxe expense-paid safari to East Africa for two. The three-week adventure, led by zoo and local experts, will include exploration of the game-rich Serengeti, tented camps, tribal dances, and an overnight in a jungle treetop lodge.

More than 280 other donated prizes include weekend adventures in New York City and at the closed-to-the-public Conservation and Research Center at Front Royal, behind-the-scenes Zoo tours with Director Reed, and front-row seats for a special animal training demonstration. It is hoped that such incentives will persuade many more area residents and animal lovers to join "the wildest

club in town."

In summary, 1981 promises to be a banner year for FONZ, the National Zoo, and—most importantly—the wildlife that is protected and preserved through these expanding support efforts.

Lend a Helping Hand. . . and Get Paid for It!

FONZ needs dependable, enthusiastic people to work on weekdays during the beautiful spring season. (Jobs are available in summer and fall, too.)

If you have at least three days free and would like to be a gift shop clerk, parking or stroller cashier, or food service worker, please call 673-4970 weekdays for a brochure and application.

Credit Where Credit is Due

The 1981 calendar issue of *ZooGoer* inadvertently failed to acknowledge the valuable contributions made by Patricia Powell of the NZP Office of Education. Patti was responsible for the concept of using children's art from Zoolab and assisted in the selection of pictures for the calendar issue. FONZ is most grateful

for her assistance and regrets the omission.

Additional copies of the special calendar issue may be ordered at \$1.50 each from FONZ Publications, National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C. 20008. Payment must accompany orders.

FONZ Film Receives Awards

The Last Chance, FONZ's 28-minute color film about the Zoo's Conservation and Research Center at Front Royal, Virginia, has received two major awards.

The Golden Eagle Certificate/Award was presented by CINE (Council on International Non-Theatrical Events), Washington, D.C., last April. The film was also awarded a silver plaque by the jury of the 16th Chicago International Film Festival—one of the most prestigious film festivals in the United States—in November.

Both *The Last Chance* and FONZ's award-winning film *Zoo* are available for loan or sale to schools, libraries, and other organizations. For more information, call the FONZ Education Department at 673-4955.



Scimitar-horned oryx, endangered in the wild, were among the first species brought to the National Zoo's Conservation and Research Center at Front Royal, Virginia, in 1974. FONZ's award-winning film, *The Last Chance* portrays the many programs underway at Front Royal to save these and other endangered species.

FONZTOURS

Upcoming FONZ Tours

Finland, Russia, and Sweden June 27-July 12, 1981

A remarkable array of unusual wildlife abounds in the unspoiled regions of these three northern nations. This European safari will take participants close to the Arctic Circle to visit Finland's Laplanders and their reindeer. There are wilderness walks to search out elks, moose, bears, eagles, and water birds. Staffs of zoos and

wildlife parks will conduct special tours of their facilities.

The tour includes several days in Leningrad, followed by a visit to Helsinki and Rovaniemi, Arctic home of the Midnight Sun and the Lapps. After a cruise through the archipelago of Finland and Sweden, this northern adventure ends in Stockholm with a visit to the wildlife park, noted for its big cat breeding.

The tour price of \$2,372 includes all transportation, deluxe hotels, most meals, tips, service charges, leader escort throughout, local wildlife guides, and a \$100

tax-deductible contribution to FONZ.

Kenya Safari Plus Egypt and Nile Cruise September 16-October 9, 1981

This is the ultimate wild vacation! You'll sleep in luxury tented bush camps on the game-rich Serengeti and near the foot of snow-capped Mount Kenya. There will be horse-back riding and safari walks to search out game, and a night will be spent watching for herds of elephants, buffalo, and the elusive bongo from a deluxe treetop lodge.

The final week in Egypt features a camel ride around the pyramids and a four-day deluxe Nile River cruise to explore the temples of Luxor and Valley of Queens, Kings, and Nobles.

Cost of this 24-day ultimate safari is \$4,282 and includes a leader escort, African wildlife expert, local guides, tips, all transportation, deluxe accommodations, nearly all meals—including several banquets—and a \$100 tax-deductible contribution to FONZ.

For additional details and reservations, call the Office of the Executive Director at 673-4950.



The opportunity to see and study wild animals at close range is one of the highlights of FONZ's upcoming safari to Kenya and Egypt.

CALENDAR

MAY

- 2 Saturday
Early Morning Tour of the Zoo
- 9 Saturday
Exploring Calvert County
- 16 Saturday
Baltimore Zoo Tour
- 18 Monday
Audubon Lecture: "Protecting Wildlife in a Fragmented World"
- 23-24 Saturday-Sunday
Chesapeake Bay Overnight Canoe Trip
- 30 Saturday
Wildlife Hike at Prince William Forest Park

JUNE

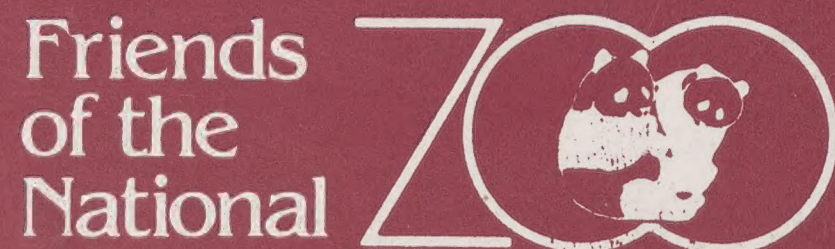
- 5 Friday
ZooNight—Members A-M
(Raindate: Friday, June 12)
- 19 **ZooNight—Members N-Z**
(Raindate: Friday, June 26)

For additional information about any of these activities and programs call FONZ at 673-4960.



Sabin Robbins

The Zoo's new Great Ape House—and its inhabitants—will be featured in the special May-June issue of *ZooGoer*. Watch for it!



National Zoological Park
Washington, D.C. 20008

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